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communication.

For the Columbian Star. LUTHER TO MELANCTHON. NO. IV.

Rev. Mr. T., like his hyper calvinad Antinomian brethren before him, m that "the distinction between nathe their objections are not more "cu- According to Mr. T.'s scheme, those in

diregards every parental admonition from his birth, was destitute of pow-ther intellectual or bodily, or both, the is naturally incapable either to mander to perform those duties. Few is can be so exceedingly 'plain,' as perceive that much blame attaches

firmer, but none to the latter. lat master of a family is so remarkaplain,' that he cannot understand the tice between the wicked and slothful ut, who can but will not work, and ick servant, who would but cannot There is a moral inability only in at case, and few house-keepers would "hlain' to punish it-not many would it a perplexing question—nor is freater difficulty in regard to the last which there is a natural or physiability. A child six years old would comprehend this distinction.

ware told that "the condition of the generate resembles, in a good degree, of the sick servant; because their faare diseased, and therefore they launder a natural inability as well as mo-True it is, they are diseased through heir powers, both of soul and body. But a cally half of the truth. When the half is told, the objection vanishes. y are not only diseased by the poison of but they love their malady well. They hot willing to be healed. There is but physician, and they despise him. They to aggravate their disorder, by heap-They foam, they rage, like the bled sea. What is the cause? So obthat, with the Bible before us, it is derful that any should not know it. "The it is deceitful above all things, and desbely wicked; who can know it?—Eveignation of his heart being only evil ually." This is moral impotency.

d natural men only labour under mismistakes would be enough to reconcile to him. Were their blindness to his Towing to any weakness or disorder in intellectual powers, a physical operaon the brain might be sufficient; or, if d be only to give them better heads. if the bottom of the difficulty with In, lies in their not being of a benevolent

have any spiritual discernment of divine resident in Paris (who has since returned to such persons, indignant at the course pur- cotton in boats down the Tennessee to the things.

" The want of a disposition," is all the inability we labour under to do whatever God requires of us. Paul says, indeed, he found a law, that when he would do good, evil was present with him. This, however, was the law of sin-the remainder of depraved nature. His desire to do the whole will of God was sincere, but it was not perfect. He found much in himself that was contrary to it, whence he was often overcome by temptation. This he acknowledges to be sin that dwelt in him. He speaks of it as a crime, not as an excuse.

Those in whom the depravity of the heart is total, have often no real apprehension of its being depraved at all. Their impotency to that which is good, and to keep themselves from what is evil, they conceive to be in their heads, or hands, or feet; and know not that it is in their hearts. Hence they complain of it as a weakness, and do not condemn it as any wickedness. You have heard it contended, that if sinners be unable, they are excusable, let it be where it will, and what it will. If the seat of it be in their heart, (it is said,) they cannot help it. They were born with such depraved dispositions, and they are unable to alter them: how then is having them, or acting according to them, their fault? Just as if a bad heart were not at all blameable in itself -as if it were not our duty to do good, or to abstain from doing evil, any further than ad moral inability is more curious we have an inclination. The slanderer, the mid-if we be unable, we are unable; defrauder, the robber, and murderer, may the nature of the inability, it is a mat- all plead not guilty, on this ground, as well no account -- such distinctions are as any sinner against God. They have ring to plain Christians, and beyond all wicked hearts; they were born with rapacity." It has been well remark- them; and cannot alter them, nor try to at Antinomians and Arminians, like alter them. Men will for ever condemn natural objects, in one direction are others, when injured or abused, notwith-359 degrees apart, but in the other standing this excuse-if, therefore, we m not more than one degree. In justify ourselves on this ground, "our own

"then " solid," and " calculated to per- the flesh, dead in sin, and so wholly inclined thin Christians," if by "hlain Chris- to evil that they cannot please God, must be viewed as miserable, rather than guilty; as objects of tity, rather than subjects of as objects of hity, rather than subjects of men of piety. The students, of whom there wis there so very 'flain' as not to funishment. He certainly has yet to learn is a considerable number, are generally mea difference between the naughty wherein consists the impotency, and what the through the perverseness of his is the guilt of an evil action. If there be any physical defect in the understanding, or a conformity to the revealed war w. wevent is an excuse, the party is clear ! but this inability is of a different kind; the sensual heart is prevailingly inclined to the objects of time and sense, and the mind possesses no ability to resist its strongest inclination; which is but the common case of every deliberate choice. Evil men cannot see, because they shut their eyes; they cannot hear, because they stop their ears; and therefore they cannot come to Christ. They persevere in such opposition, till death or despair fixes their enmity; unless drawn by divine grace. The guilt of an evil action exists not in the mere action of the body; otherwise brutes and machines of wood and metal would be subjects of blame. The guilt is seated in the intention, and lies in the are said to have suffered death from the inclination of the mind to that which is prohibited; and the habitual preponderancy of the inclination to evil, marks a worse character than a sudden and individual choice of it. If the prevailing desires of and was not unfriendly to their cause.-The that which is evil, be the only impotency of present king is far less favourable to the the state of death in sin, and at the same time the only guilt of the party, this inability and guilt are concomitant, and always to make his peace with the church and with in exact proportion to each other; or, rather, may be considered as the same thing under different aspects and names. It results, therefore, that as certainly as vice is not virtue, the impotency to good of the unrenewed man, is no excuse for his guilt.

Religion in France.

From the Recorder and Telegraph. STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

taken up by the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, in describing the moral and religious condition nestly besought that it might not be sanc-of France. He remarked, that a stranger tioned by the throne. The king told him on landing in France, might easily travel maions concerning God, rectifying that there was a Protestant church in the kingdom; but, on farther information, he would find at least a remnant of piety existing in different places; though subject to many inconveniences and embarrassments from the general prevalence of popery.

In Paris there are four places where public supernatural were necessary, it be only to give them better heads. the bottom of the difficulty with lies in their not being of a benevolent whose parish the parties being of a benevolent linding, a better heart must be given a before they can be brought out of these into God's marvellous light, or the same gentled because an American less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentled because an American less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman and some of them export less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman and some of them export less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the same gentleman accepted an invitation to walk up, but some less into God's marvellous light, or the soul is generally rich; producing the control of the co

of Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the French court, the consent of the government for in the upper story of the church last men-The present minister is the Rev. Mark Wilks, a most valuable and pions man: yet so numerous and pressing are his are in the south of France. There they engagements as Agent of the English Continental Society, &c. that he is able to with respectable clergymen, and in many of devote but a small portion of his time to the departments constitute the majority of pastoral duties. Being absent when Mr. D. the population. Since the persecutions of attended, the congregation was small, in- 1815, they have increased very rapidly in cluding but few Americans, the others being that part of the kingdom. They are very English Liss sters .- 1. The fourth place of worship in English, is in the Chateau Marbouf in the Champs Elysees, a building purchased by the Rev. Lewis Way, at an expense of £10,000 sterling. Mr. Way is possessed of a very large fortune, and is a man eminently devoted to the prosperity of religion. He himself opened this place of worship, and preached there regularly until his health failed, which was some time in the month of May last. When Mr. D. attended, the house was filled; almost all the hearers being English residents in Paris, of which description there are said to be

usually not less than 20,000. Of French Protestant churches in Pariseither Reformed or Lutheran-there are are permitted to circulate books, and, on four or five. Some of the clergy, who formerly embraced Unitarian sentiments, appear to have renounced them. Yet their preaching, even now, is not always remarkably discriminating. Among other things, the long contest with popery seems to have had an unfavourable influence. Those, however, dom. who have witnessed the progress of evangelical religion in that metropolis, are greatly encouraged; and Mr D. was assured by the Rev. Mr. Wilks and other clergymen, that nothing was wanting but houses of wor-ship and faithful ministers, to induce many thousands of the people to unite themselves to Protestant congregations. The existing or a clergyman of this denomination, who churches for French Protestants are very much crowded. A French Bible Society, Missionary Society, and Tract Society, are strange names-yet such Societies have recently been formed, and are every year gaining strength.

There is also in Paris a Theological In-Professor Galland, a man of high attainto that station from his pastoral labours in be united, will give them far greater influ-Berne. Two or three professors are connected with him in the management of the institution, all of whom are regarded as poor, and are aided by the liberality of English Christians. The character of these

young men is excellent.

Though France is a Catholic country, yet, with the exception of a few periods of short not been wholly prevented, as it has been in Spain and Italy. The Protestants were very numerous before the massacre of St. Barthelomew's Eve, and again before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The late Emperor, though he established the Catholic church, was an avowed enemy to religious persecution, and a decided friend to the Protestants of France. The charter given by the late King, Louis XVIIIth, owing probably to the very difficult circumstances in which he was placed on ascending the throne, was favourable to their civil and religious liberty. It acknowledged and secured the rights of the Protestant church. Yet in the early part of his reign, in 1815, 16, and 17, very violent persecutions existed in the south of France against the Protestants, and a considerable number of them hands of violence. If the government did not directly sanction this violence, it is regarded by the Protestants as having winked at it;—yet they appear to suppose that Louis XVIIIth himself was opposed to it, rotestant religion than his predecessor. He has been, through life, an open profiigate, and most notorious libertine, and now, heaven, he has commenced the furious bigot, and readily consents to any measures, however oppressive, which are proposed by the Catholic party against the Protestants and their religion.

A law was enacted last winter, professwhich is, that if any individual, in passing a statue of the Virgin Mary, shall treat it with disrespect, (without specifying what the disrespect is) he shall be liable to lose Protestant peer, from the south of France, waited on the King, and told him that if the A considerable portion of the evening, at bill should pass, and an attempt were made the last Monthly Concert in Boston, was to enforce it, it would produce an insurrectaken up by the Park Service. tion in that part of the kingdom; and earhe should have gone with his complaint to the Minister of Religion. He replied that he had done so; and because his application was rejected there, he now appealed to his Majesty. The king is said to have turned on his heel, with the declaration, "You know, Sir, there is no salvation out of the Catholic Church."

Another law was enacted, in the course of the same session, that marriages should be solemnized, not only before a magistrate, but subsequently before the clergyman to whose parish the parties belong. The ob-ject was, to compel all who were not already

in France.

Far the larger number of the Protestants have many large congregations, furnished numerous also on the borders of Switzerland, and on the Rhine; in the two departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, far more so than the Catholics. There the Lutheran clergy are more numerous than those of the Reformed church; and too many of the people.

Though the government is thus hostile to the Protestants, and inclined to exercise. severity towards them, yet so long as the charter of Louis XVIIIth is permitted to continue in force, they will retain no small degree of religious freedom, as by it they application to the constituted authorities, to establish churches. The general intelligence which exists in France, the freedom of the press, the unpopularity of the French King, and the prevalence of infidelity, all afford a sort of security to religious free-

The Bible is very rarely to be found in rance, either in families or in the booksellers' shops. Except in the few shops kept The Catholics are, almost without excep-tion, extremely ignorant of its contents. It is indeed very rare to find either a layman appears to have any knowledge of it, except by white men; they are, however, generally what is derived from a compilation often to be met with, made up of extracts from the histories of the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and the Lives of the Saints.

The number of Protestants in France was estimated in 1807 at 2,000,000; and stitution, under the charge of the Reverend probably may now amount to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000, scattered extensively throughout ments and great excellence, who was called the kingdom. This dispersion, if they can ence. And many circumstances now conspire to promote union and co-operationparticularly the persecutions of the government, the liberty of the press, the establishment of a Bible Society, a Tract Society, a Missionary Society, and the Theological Seminary at Paris. British Christians also. particularly in the labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Continental Society, are exerting a powerful in-France. Extracts from the Policions correspondence of the British Religious Charitable Societies, are regularly publish ed. Attempts at persecution are immediately exposed in the English newspapers and since the abolition of the reneure, in those of France also. The clergymen employed as agents, by the Continental Society, have succeeded in waking up a spirit of in quiry; and in a considerable number of places their labours have been followed by unusual attention to religion, both among Protestants and Catholics. Several of the Catholic clergy have in consequence come forward as open friends to evangelical reli-

Cherokee Endians.

The following extract of a letter from David Brown, a pious and well-educated Cherokee, science of government, and in the comforts and refinements of civilization. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Family Visitor, and is dated Willstown, Cherokee Nation, September 2d, 1825:

The Cherokee nation, you know, is in about 35° north latitude; bounded on the north and west by the State of Tennessee, on the south by Alabama, and on the east by Georgia and North Carolina. The preedly to prevent sacrilege; the purport of cise quantity of land over which the Cherokees claim sovereignty, is not yet ascertained, and consequently I cannot say, but this I can readily say, they have no more to share. This country is well watered; abunhis right hand—or, as the case may be, his dant springs of pure water are found in evelife. While this law was under debute, a ry part. A range of majestic and lofty mountains stretch themselves across the nation. The northern part of the nation is hilly and mountainous. In the southern and western parts there are extensive fertile plains, covered partly with tall trees, through which beautiful streams of water glide. These plains furnish immense pasturage; and numbérless herds of cattle are dispersed over them. Horses are plenty, and are used for servile purposes. Numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and swine, cover the valleys and hills. On Tennessee, Ustanala, and Ganasagi rivers, Cherokee commerce floats. The climate is delicious and healthy; the winters are mild. The spring clothes the ground with its richest scenery. Cherokee flowers of exquisite beauty and variegated hues, meet and fascinate the eye in every direction. In the plains and valleys, the soil is generally rich; producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats,

this country) procured, through the medium | sued, have declared themselves Protestants. Mississippi, and down that river to New Yet from such accessions as these, it is ob- Orleans. Apple and peach orchards are vious that the cause of truth is rather weak- quite common; and gardens are cultivated its establishment. It is a small circular hall ened than confirmed; and in this view the and much attention paid to them. Butter subject is regarded by intelligent Christians and cheese are seen on Cherokee tables.

There are many public roads in the nation,

and houses of entertainment kept by natives. Numerous and flourishing villages are seen in every section of the cou-try. Cotton and woolen cloths are manufactured here. Blankets of various dimensions, manufactured by Cherokee hands, are very common. Almost every family in the nation grows cotton for its own consumption. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending them? selves in every part. Nearly all the mer-chants in the nation are native Cherokees, Agricultural pursuits, the most solid foundation of our national prosperity, engage the chief attention of the people. Different both have imbibed the Unitarianism and branches in mechanics are pursued. The Neologism of Germany, with effects equally population is rapidly increasing. In the undesirable upon the religious character of year 1819, an estimate was made of all the Cherokees; those on the west were estimated at 5,000, and those on the east of the Mississippi, at 10,000 souls. The census of this division of the Cherokees has again been taken within the current year, and the returns are thus made: native citizens, 13,563; white men, married in the nation, 147; white women, do., 73; African slaves, 1,277. If this summary of Cherokee population from the census, is correct, to say nothing of those of foreign extract, we find that in six years the increase has been 3,563 souls. If we judge the future by the past, to what number will the Cherokee popula-tion swell in 1850? How vain then to talk of

Cherokee deterioration! White men in the nation enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Cherokee by Protestants, it is not for sale in Paris. people; except that they are not eligible to public offices. In the above computation of the present year, you perceive that some African slaves are among us. They have been, from time to time, brought in and sold well treated, and they much prefer living in the nation to a residence in the United States. There is hardly any intermixture of Cherokee and African blood. The presumption is, that the Cherokees will at no distant day, co-operate with the humane efforts of those who are liberating and sending this proscribed race to the land of their fathers. National pride, patriotism, and a spirit of independence, mark the Cherokee

character.

The Christian religion is the religion of the nation. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Moravians are the most numerous sects. Some of the most influential characters are members of the church, and live consistently with their profession. The whole nation is penetrated with gratitude for the aid it has received from the United States' government and from different reliand those ties... Schools are increasing eveelevated and duly respected. Indolence is discountenanced. Our native language, in its philosophy, genius, and symphony, is inferior to few, if any in the world. Our relations with all nations, savage or civilized, are of the most friendly character. We are out of debt, and our public revenue is in a flourishing condition. Beside the amount arising from imports, a perpetual annuity is due from the United States, in consideration of lands ceded in former periods. Our system of government, founded on republican principles, by which justice is equally distributed, secures the respect of the people. Newtown, pleasantly situated in the centre of the nation, and at the junction of Ganasagi and Gusuwati, two beautiful streams, is the seat of government. The legislative power is vested in, what is denominated in the native dialect, Tsalagi Tinilawigi, consisting of a national committee and council.contains a very pleasing account of the ad- Members of both branches are chosen by vancement made by his countrymen in the and from the people, for a limited period. In Newtown, a printing press is soon to be established, and a National Library, and a Museum. An immense concourse of people frequent the seat of government when Tsalagi Tinilaruigi is in session, which takes place once a year.

Missionary.

FOREIGN.

From the Western Recorder. PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Goodell to his brother, residing in the vicinity of Utica, New-York.

Веткоот, Јапиату 18, 1325. MY DEAR BROTHER,

My instructer in Turkish is an Armenian

Archoishop, who occupies a room in my house, and eats at my table. He has renounced many of the errours of his church, and has recently married a wife, which is never allowed to the Armenian clergy.

During the last six months, we have had a school for Arab boys, consisting of about 30 scholars.—Last Sabbath, we opened a Subbath school.-Mr. Bird also gives daily instruction in Italian to an interesting class of Arab boys.-And I have taken a little boy and girl into the family, who learn very well. Many of the people call to see us, with whom we read the Scriptures, and converse on divine subjects. A few days since, I saw an Armenian priest saying his prayers, as he walked backwards and forwards among the trees of the garden. He

him from Matt. xviii. 18, thetall the disciples possessed this power in common; and that properly speaking it was a privilege of the church; every church of Christ had this power, because every true church acted with. Christ, receiving whom he would exclude, and thus all its acts were ratified in heaven. But, if any church should become corrupt, and exclude whom Christ would receive, Jane 15th, 1825, which gives some very and receive whom he would reject—that pleasing information with respect to the would cease to be a church of Christ, and state of public opinion in Buenos Ayres, as it would cease to be a church of Christ, and state of public opinion in Buenos Ayres, as it none of its acts would be acknowledged by him. The church will join with Christ in of toleration had not produced the least exexcluding from his kingdom every thing citement among the Catholics in Buenes that offends and works iniquity-"Know ye Ayres. The subject had been discussed in not." said the Apostle, "that ye shall judge the public papers, in, which nothing was said Angels?" He then asked, why our churches against it. The article in the treaty with did not believe in Purgatory.—I told him England touching this point is said to have on their mission into the interior of Africa, it was simply because in all matters in faith spassed the legislature with great unanimity, having in view the discovery of the yet unand practice we took the Word of God for our rule, and not the commandments and traditions of men. God has undertaken to Juan states that, beyond all doubt, the retach us all that he requires of us. He is fully competent to instruct us. Why then fully competent to instruct us. Why then should we not implicitly follow his instructions, and neither add thereto nor diminish with infinite expense, and that the human race, instead of being grateful for his kind-ness, would deride and insult him in every act of benevolence? The good people of other countries know, that you are destitute of the Word of God, and are in the most the Courier Français and the Constitutionel imminent danger of plunging into every about us are extremely ignorant, wicked, forts to enlighten them, and to bring them priesthood. to the knowledge of the truth. Do not cease to pray that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is vivals of America? "Come from the four slain, that they may live."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. C. S. Stewart, duted Honoruru, Nov. 26, 1824, to a friend

mountains, while its glimmerings are reflected into the gloom of many of the vallies, promisi g that the sun in his glory shall yet "give us teachers—give us books;" and on stepping into the street this morning, the first salutation I received was accompanied ith ap cornect reasest " for the Gashel of

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

Extract of a cetter from the Rev. Mr. Bing ham, to his friend in Boston, dated No vember 29th, 1824.

The idols are abolished, portions of Scrip-

ture are in the possession of some thousands perhaps of the people, and a translation of the Gospel of Matthew is begun, the Sabbath is acknowledged in those places where missionary stations are maintained, and regarded with a good degree of propriety by those who at the different stations attend regularly to the means of instruction. The prospect now is, that by the return of our next anniversary, April 1825, the Sabbath will be much more generally acknowledged by the common people than it is at present. This hope is encouraged by the increasing calls for books among that class of the people, in settlements where no missionary resides, and from the desire of several principal chiefs, recently expressed, that instruction may be extended to the cultivators of the soil, who, in general, have hitherto given little attention to the means of instruction, which the chiefs and their families, and the families of those attendant on their persons, have enjoyed. As to the suppression of grosser vices something has been done, but much more remains to be done. Gaming, drunkenness, adultery, and infanticide, have received some check; but these and other vices common to the heathen still exist and prevail to an alarming extent. For the three former, the poor heathen have a sort of apology from the dreadful example of some thousands of more enlightened men with whom they have had intercourse.

Among those of the natives who pray to Jehovan, we are happy to number at least of the Spirit, operating by the "still small fifteen chiefs, whose influence may be expected to be extensive and salutary; some of whom give pleasing evidence of decided bers. Christian character, and they are among the highest chiefs of the nation, as were in this cause, will be "fuifilled."

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. A. Voss, Missionary at Tulbagh, describing one of his itinerant preaching exat Capetown, says, "I hough there were 16, 29. thunder, cold, and rain, I daily had numerons congregations. The farmers even left off ploughing to attend divine service, with their servints. I hope my humble endeaveours will not be altogether in vain, but beneficial to the souls of those who hear me. I make turning with respect to the great of

and belonged to the schismatics, who achand belonged to the schismatics, and the schismatics are schied belonged to the schied belon and belonged to the seminant bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought belonged to the seminant bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead to the seminant bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle. Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thought bead of the taking care of the cattle.' Another, 'I secular views, he has appropriated ten thoug

Religious.

Puenos Ayres .- A letter has been receiv ed by the corresponding Secretary of the American Board, from Mr. Parvin, dated although nearly half the members are cler-

Chili .- Mr. Bingham, who accompanied tions, and neither add thereto nor damage tions, and neither add thereto nor damage therefrom? Seeing an Arabic bible near me therefrom? Seeing an Arabic bible near me therefrom? Seeing an Arabic bible near me to Chili, to inquire into the moral and religious state of that country. He says, in a gious state of that country. He says, in a letter to the Secretary of the American letter to the Secretary letter letter to the Secretary letter letter to the Secretary letter lett Mr. Parvin to Buenos Ayres, has proceeded tion between Europe and America, by way times as much as I had charged him for it. Board, that his visit was as interesting as he Another person present asked, "Why are the English such fools, as to bring books here for sale, if they are sustaining such a and the Christian. All are inquiring as to loss?"-" Why," I asked in return, "Did the nature of the government which they and Cork, is about 450 miles, by way of Lithe Sen of God come from Heaven to earth, ought to form, as, also, on the subject of when he knew that it would be attended education, and a free toleration of religion. They have, moreover, an impression, that the United States have the best of all insti-

Suppression of French Journals .- We find it mentioned in our English papers, that errour, and into irrecoverable ruin; and, if the former for three months and the latter they sustained a much greater loss in giving for one, on a charge of having published arprayers-They need our most vigorous of abuses of the clerical office by the Catholic

Piqua zeal .- Thomas Wilson, Esq. who lately laid the foundation stone of the new independent College, at Highbury Park, Eng. covered a valuable improvement in the genewith you. O when shall we witness the re- and who contributed towards the erection, 2000 guineas, is said to have informed his power. We are not acquainted with the winds, O breath, and breathe upon these friends that he had spent £60,000 in support mechanism of this improvement, but we of the dissenting interests of the independent denomination, of which he is a member, founded, is to generate steam from frequent the Cropper sailed, there was a good deand that he has £60,000 more to spend in the same cause. The last chapel this generous and wealthy individual erected in Lon- the supply of steam already generated. don, was Craven chapel, to accommodate 2300 persons, Mariborough-street, which cost York Gazette states that a great improveand its vicinity.

Support of churches abroad by the British Government .- It appears from a bill passed this press, and four forms will be worked of his bills under protest, heard of its failsurance that the universal cry throughout British Government will furnish an amount Gazette intend to print their paper upon it the broad-spread district of Hawaii is, equal to that which may be raised by British as soon as possible subjects in foreign countries, for building ed Brobo to the bishop of Nova Scotia, for furthering the objects of the University esablished there, and other similar purposes.

ler, of Russia, has appointed by ordinance, committee to regulate the political and ivil concerns of the whole body of Jews in his kingdom of Poland, who are to be laced under a new and "fixed" order of

Owhyhee .- The chiefs of the Island of Kaavaroa, (Owhyhee) have published a law prohibiting the drinking of spirituous quors, on the penalty of five hogs.

Kevival and Church constituted .- For some time past, says the Waterville Intelligencer, the Lord has been building up his cause in Dexter, (Me.) In the winter of 1824, the few Christians there, on viewing their own desolate state, and the lamentable state of the impenitent, began to weep in secret places, and to pour out their hearts by prayer to God. This they mutually engaged to do until the Lord would come and bless them. They enjoyed great peace of mind in their devotions, and, about the first of September following, they began to see the desire of their hearts. Some who had formerly indulged a hope in the pardoning love of God, but had far revolted, were reclaimed, conference and prayer meetings became more frequent and interesting, and the ungodly began to think on their ways. Several persons soon maintested great concern for their souls' weifare; and during the following winter, some of them were brought into the liberty of the truth. On the 16 of March last, a Baptist church was; constituted with 13 members. Since that time, the work of revival has gradually advanced, and seems emphatically the work been made, till the church contains 27 mem-

The Shakers in Wateroliet .- The following statistical account of the establishment of Keopuolani and Taumuali, who, it is be-lieved, have entered their heavenly rest, the marshal who had just taking the census: Should the king return a sober man, a de- "There appears to be four separate and cided Christian, and unite his influence with distinct families or societies, who have each his praying chiefs, "this my joy," which I their nead or leader, and these four families anticipated when I left you and embarked are subject to one general head, or Elder of the Church, to which all appear to be united by the ties of interest and religion. Manifesto of the Spanish nation, has just published, in Spanish, a History of Napoleon Heads of families, 4; whole number of males, 112; females, 153; entitled to vote, 74; aliens, 13; people of colour, 3; temaies between 16 and 45, 73; over 45, 51; ander

Maine Wesleyan Seminary - This name has been given to a literary institution, of a somewhat novel character, recently opened it Readfield, in Maine. The first design of its liberal and philanthropic found-er, Mr. Luther Sampson, was to afford the children of the Methodist clergy, who, from ficial to the souls of those who hear me. I cr. Mr. Luther bampson, was to afford the and progress of the whale fishery.

All the manufects of the Bible on the Heathen, who are the nature of their calling, are in general scripts of Mungo Park's Travels.——The manufects of the Bible on the Heathen, who are

tinued at his devotions till he had reached table to read it. One said, 'it affords me far from affluent circumstances, gratuitous it is stated in a Dublin paper, have been Greeks, without the least knowledge of the tinued at his devotions till he had reached table to read it. One said, 'it affords me far from affluent circumstances, gratuitous it is stated in a Dublin paper, have been Greeks, without the least knowledge of the tinued at his devotions till he had reached table to read it. One said, 'it affords me far from affluent circumstances, gratuitous it is stated in a Dublin paper, have been Greeks, without the least knowledge of the tinued at his devotions till he had reached table to read it. One said, 'it affords me far from affluent circumstances, gratuitous it is stated in a Dublin paper, have been to be a far from affluent circumstances. tinued at his devotions the new from Aleppo, much pleasure, morning and evening. — means of suitable education. But enlarging purchased by a Frenchman at Senegal, from the top of the stairs. He was from Aleppo, much pleasure, morning and evening when the top of the stairs. to, about the keys which were narrasted to for in it I and the way of salvation, and everage to be extensively and accurately taught. Peter, and the power given to him to bind by thing necessary for my consolation for are to be extensively and accurately taught. The Martineburg time and eternity." Episcopal Seminary.—The Martinsburg (Va) Gazette, of the 6th inst. says—"The Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, pastor in this place, has been appointed a Professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexander Episcopul Theological Seminary in Alexan-dria. Mr. L. is well qualified to fill the ap-

Literary and Scientific.

Expedition to Africa.-On the 27th of August last, the Brazen, of 28 guns, Captain George Willes, sailed from Plymouth, England, for the coast of Africa, with Captains Clapperton and Robert Pearce, and Drs. Morrison and Wilson, of the Royal Navy, Niger, and opening friendly communica-

Steam Navigation to Europe.- A company is forming, or is already organised in England, to establish a steam communicapart in Europe, to Halifax, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, is about 2,500 miles. From London to Valentia, by way of Bristol verpool and Dublin 520, and by the British Channel 700. From Halifax to Boston is 440 miles, and to New-York, 650. It is computed that the passage by steam navi-gation from Valentia to Halifax, will not exceed fourteen days, and it will probably be accomplished in a shorter time; from London to Valentia, by way of Bristol, a have been suppressed by the government, little more than two days; from Halifax to New-York in three days, and from Halifax to Boston in two days; making, for the you this blessed book, they would not cease ticles favourable to protestantism. It is whole passage of 3300 miles, from London from their labours of love." All the people stated, however, that the real cause of this to Boston, eighteen days at most, and for severe measure is, that the papers in ques- favourable passages sixteen days. The and superstitious. They need our fervent tion have commented too plainly on the passage to New-York being 210 miles longer, will require one day more.

Improvement .- We understand, says the Rhode Island American, that Dr. Wadsworth, of Portsmouth in this State, has disration of steam, and the application of the learn the principle on which the plan is injections of water, without cooling or lessening in any degree, by those injections,

Improvement in Printing .- The New The cause of the Lord sam prospers in the eyes of the Gentiles, and though yet only watchmen of the night, we can confidently exclaim—"the morning cometh."—Light breaks rapidly on the darkness of the morning cometh."

Light breaks rapidly on the darkness of the morning cometh. The morning cometh and the printing press, generally draw some of our houses in the by Mr. Wordell, of Boston. It is worked by Mr. Wordell, of Boston. It is worked gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent failures in this city, have been occasioned in the Legislaure at the content states for every great hardship. Have the content states for every great hardship and the printing press, generally draw some of our houses in the gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of ruin with them. Most of the recent gulf of ruin with them. Most of the ruin with them. Most of ruin with them. Most of the ruin with them. The ruin with them with the ru credible velocity. The printing for the ing drawn heavily upon a Liverpool house, purposes: Tract Society will soon be undertaken with he soon afterwards, and before the return

Rotary Saw .- Mr. Stewart, of Boston, Churches, establishing Cemeteries, &c. has invented a rotary saw, which is now in either of the Church of England or of the operation, and for which he has obtained is carred a compound rotary saw, is thirty feet in circumference, and with a sufficient head of water, performs 500 revolutions in a minute, and cuts boards or timber of any Jews in Russia .- The emperor Alexan- thickness, width, or length, in a straight line, leaving the surface of the boards or timber smooth. With one fourth of the water re quired to move a common saw mill, it will cut four times more lumber than any saw

Quadrature of the Circle.-This long sought for problem, says the Boston Palladium, is at length resolved by a foreigner who has resided in Boston for upwards of 12 years past.

Agricultural College .- An attempt is making, in Massachusetts, to establish an Agricultural Institution for preparing young men for a life of agricultural pursuits.

Project for a Literary Asylum .- M. Legendre, member of the Academy of Sciences, has published an "Essay on a proposed literary compact between learned men throughout the world." It is mentioned n this work that two celebrated Americans, Joel Barlow and Robert Fulton, formerly ingested and proposed a plan of a "Literary Asylum." The object was to give mutual aid and succour to the learned of all countries, who might become the victims of tyranny and injustice. The design of the present work is to direct the attention of the republic of letters to this subject.

History of the Wars between Christians and Mussulmans .- Dr. Miluch, of Fribourg University, Switzerland, has pub-lished a history of all the wars between Christians and Mussulmans, from the first appearance of these barbarians, to the commencement of the revolution in Greece. The Revue Encyclopedique says-" This scems to be an accurate, and certainly is a well-timed work."

History of Algiers .- The North American Review for the current mouth, announces that the manuscript of a work called "Sketches of the Kingdom of Algiers, comprising a Geographical, Historical, and Political ac-count of that country; by William Shaler, Consul General of the United States at Algiers," has arrived in this country, and will

be immediately put to press.

History of Bonaparte,—Mr. Cevallos, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ferdinand VII. and author of the celebrated

Sermon by bishop Hobart.-Messrs. Swords, of New-York, have just republished, from a London copy, a Sermon, preached by Bishop Hobart, before the English Protestant congregation at Rome, on occasion of a collecion for the Waldenses.

Whale Fishery .- Mr. Jenks, Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, is preparing for publication, an authentic memoir of the origin

American Press.—It appears by the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, that 136 original works, not including periodicals, have issued from the American press, within the last three months, besides 50 volumes re-

Religious Scenes .- We understand that the Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr. (formerly missionary to India,) is about to publish a volume, entitled "Religious Scenes, or Lessons addressed to the eye in the ordinances and circumstances of Religion;" being sequel to his Sermons for Children. The volume will be of the same size, and executed in the same style, as that of his Ser

Lexicon of the New Testament .- Flagg and Gould of Andover, have just published and offer for sale, a Geek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, from the known course and termination of the river "Clavis Philologico" of C. A. Wahl, by Edward Robinson, Assistant Instructer i tions with the principal native Kings and the department of Sacred Literature, Theological Seminary, Andover. This work is in one volume, and is highly approved of by gentlemen connected with all our Theological Seminaries, as containing the results of the latest and highest efforts in respect to both the philology and interpretation of the New Testament.

Journey into the Interior of Bruzil .-Baron Langsdorff, late Russian Consul Ge neral in Brazil, has, since his return to Germany in April last, been employed in preparing for the press an account of a journey into the interior of Brazil, which he undertook by order of the Emperor Alexander

with information concerning America.

Zummary of News.

FOREIGN.

England.-The ship Meteor, Captain Wilson, and the packet ship James Cropper, have arrived at New-York since our last. The usual supply of papers have been received by them, embracing various London journals to the 14th, and London to the 16th of September, inclusive.

It is stated, verbally, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that at the time mand for cotton. Uplands are quoted at 7d. to 10d. There had, however, been another heavy failure—the extensive house of Duncan & Son, of Liverpool. It is the failures in Liverpool that we dread, as they ure. Having funds in the hands of another house, in order to meet promptly the other bills, he drew again, when, behold, the other house had failed also, and the bills of both

came back under protest. A letter from Liverpool, dated September ich pare "Charieraine quantity has been bought for export, and there is still some business doing in speculation; the trade also seem now disposed to buy with more confi dence, and on the whole the tone of feeling in the market seems to have greatly improved. Our prices may now be quoted id. higher generally than at the close of the last week, and few are disposed to sell, unless at an advance of Ad.; but this demand is not freely complied with by the bayers. 'The arrivals this week from the United States

Forbes, of the ship Fabius, from Cadiz, says the New-York Gazette, for the subjoined interesting intelligence respecting that ill fated country. General Besseires, who had made an attempt to dethrone Ferdinand, in which he failed, was shot on the 1st of September. A great number of the principal men of Spain had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the King; among whom were Oliva, Counsellor of Castile and Canon of Toledo; Salome, Rector of the Poor Hospital; the First Groom of the Bed Chamber; Solera, Canon of Leon, and Chaplain of the order of St. Jago; and the Marquis of Cardena.

That part of Spain unoccupied by French troops was in a dreadful state, personal safety being very uncertain. The Royalists were tolerated in every species of brutality towards the Liberals.

Cadiz was as tranquil as a city without trade could be. The Colombians had taken many prizes in sight of land, and the coasting trade was destroyed. Vessels from the United States were not allowed to enter Cadiz during the operation of the Quarantine

Greece.-No information has been received from this country, of later date than was furnished in our last. The following extract of a letter from Dr. Howe, an American who has entered the service of Greece, originally published in the Boston Statesman, affords some very interesting particulars of the situation of affairs in that country. We are glad to find that, notwithstanding some discouraging circumstances are mentioned in his letter, the Doctor considers the cause of liberty in Greece as ulti-

"Probably you will hear melancholy ac-counts of Greece, during the mouths of crickton, and in the settlements of New Ire-counts and October, as the news of her land and New Jerusalem, in the rear of late catastrophes will then reach you; but she will be either entirely lost by that time, or entirely out of danger; which latter I Thirty houses are said to have been descroyhave no great doubt will turn out to be the case. We have had great and terrible weather has so completely parched the earth losses by land it is the loss of the loss losses by land, it is true, but the reason is perfectly plain; the Greeks have always been used to fighting with the Turks, who have no more discipline than themselves, and they have always heat them; but this pear there is sent into the Morea a regular first slaves which were ever brought trained army of 15,000 Egyptians, and the Country.

tics, without any kind of order or discipling without cavalry, or a single hayonet in the without cavairy, or a single bayonet in their army—what could they do? They could only destroy all their provisions and their houses, that the enemy might find nothing to eat; this they have done, and the Tarks after marching through the length of Morea have now stopt at the plain of Trippolic and from which, possibly, they may never

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Lofayette.—The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 7th, is taken from the London Times: Our Ministers are under a good deal of embarrassment in regard to the manner receiving Lafayette, who, according to the accounts brought by the Edward Bonnan must soon arrive. The moment our mini ers heard that the General was coming the frigate Brandywine, they despatch orders to the authorities at Havre, to pre vent any kind of meeting, and every m of honour which might be attempted to b bestowed on him. On the other hand, the most respectable of the merchants ar ther inhabitants, have resolved to expres their esteem for his character by ever means in their power. The military comis a good-natured moderate man, who wishes to avoid every sort of tyransies

measures. The American frigate is another subject of embarrassment. It is usual when a frigate enters the port, for her to salute the batteries with 15 guns, but this salute must be returned by an equal number. Now air government are afraid that if they re ply to the American salute, the people will think they are expending powder in honour on f. merica has been commenced at Hamburg, entitled Columbus Americanische Miscellen. It is intended as a continuation of Ebeling's plan to furnish the German public amatch without an assurance of reciprosition concerning American.

Frigate Brandywine.-Weregret tolean says the Philadelphia Democratic Press that the U.S. frigate Brandywine had been but a few days at sea when she was disco vered to have eight feet water in her hold Thirty thousand weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast, were thrown overboard All hands were called to the pumps, and she was cleared of the water, which was fond to pour in through the sides wherethe original had washed out. So unseaworthy was to vessel found, tirat a consultation was her whether it was, or was not, prudent topo ceed on the vovage. When last spoke sh was within a few days' sail of Havre. Si will there undergo a thorough repair. veral of the hands had died. Gen, Lafaven enjoyed good health; he expected that his family would be assembled at Havre welcome him to his native shore. Mor than once, on the passage, the General has indulged in the expression of a hope, in he has not left the United States for ever

To Transylvania University, Medical School, Southern Coilege, Centre College, Deaf and Damb Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Louisville Hospital,

Pennsylvania. The aggregate return on the question of a convention for revisi the Constitution of the State, are as follow -for the convention, 38,023 votes in opp sition to it, 56,794-giving a majority 18,771 against the measure.

Vermont - The Legislature of this State commenced its annual session on the 13th instant. D. A. A. Buck was elected Speaker; Timothy Merril, Clerk; and Norman Williams, Secretary of State. On canvassing the votes taken at the recen election for State officers, it appeared that have again been large, otherwise the improvement in the market would perhaps have been greater."

Shain.—We are indebted to Captain Forber of the chin February for Captain and Governor; and Benjamin Swan, for Ecoperation of the chin February for Captain and Governor; and Benjamin Swan, for Ecoperation of the chin February for Captain and Governor; and Benjamin Swan, for Ecoperation of the chin February for Captain and Governor; and Benjamin Swan, for Ecoperation of the chin February for State of State Treasurer.

Pires in Maine .- The Hallowell Advocate says-"We have been informed that an extensive and calamitous fire has spread its desolating effects over an extensive region in the county of Somerset. It has not confined its ravages to the woods and fences, but, like the fire in Alna and Wiscasset in 1823, has swept away all the houses and barns in the whole neighbourhoods. The following are some of the particulars. In Guilford, 4 houses and 5 barns—in Ripley. 11 houses and 9 barns-in Parkham, 1 house and 5 barns—in Harmony, 4 houses and 5 barns—in Dover, 1 barn, and in Moorstown 1 house-making in all 21houses, and 25 barns !"

Great Fires in New-Brunswick, &c.-BY the British schr. Henrietta, from St. John, N. B. papers to the 11th inst. have been received, which gives the following accounts of destructive fires in that quarter:

On Friday the 7th inst. the inhabitants of Frederickton were atarmed by the appear ance of fire in the woods, surrounding Surveyor General's new building, and harried with the fire engines to the spot, which is about 8 miles distant. At this pened, when the most active inhabitants were ata distance, a fire commenced in town at Mr. Ring's buildings, and spread with such amazing rapidity to the neighbouring house, that very little property was saved. We understand that 41 dwelling nouses and 41 shops and barns, in all 82 buildings, were consumed, together with the king's stores and fuel yard. The amount of the losses by individuals is estimated at £32,522;

In addition to the above calamity at the se it of Government, we learn that dreadful fires are ravaging the forests around Fred-Gagetown. Alarming fires are also stated in many places that the fire runs through it

with astonishing rapidity.

First Slaves in America.—In Augus, 1620, a Dutch man of war landed twen

besides the compensation has have public appointing cons. &c. &c. e Crown of France. lately ead of Charles X. is

OCTOBER 29, 1825

00 sterling! or about the ndred and thirty thousan Canal - The Grand S andon to Portsmouth, has The expense is es upon. The table in 40, 10,000, to be satisfaction in 40, as to be navigable for ships to the largest Indiamen, to be sithead in 12 hours. Langst alexpense is four millions of the be subscribed for in 40,0 10 pounds each.

ting Relics.—Some po din levelling the ground in C at a late English paper, have hen fastened when he was med to have been an elm tre
When exposed to the her part mouldered to dust, Passa res .- The schoon

captain Somers, a hours from Philade schooler Triton, captain Lu on the 25th, having made th the wharves at New-York t andria, in 60 hours. oon. On the 20th instant

son made her promised asce son, from Castle Garden, N took her departure at 5 o'c addirectly over the lower pa crossed to Long Island, and a half past five o'clock, on sh, a short distance from the s om who have witnessed many formed in a more beautiful The Garden and Battery w pectators. Among the spec President of the United States To West.—The U. S. rever rida, John Brown, Esq. commi dat New-York, on Saturday from Key West, whence she th instant. Dr. Biddle, of t ested Captain Brown to re at Key West on the 3d ins n however, a few cases of ttent, and bilious fevers, b

Mvol,-The Netherland corv lis, Captain Ryk, anchored i grof Norfolk, on the 21st ins Work. At 1 o'clock on Sat a salute, which was returne & frigate Constellation, Capt. k Navy anchorage off Town



MTURDAY, OCTOBER

President of the United to this City on Wednesda in to his venerable father. ells inst., from his visit to I

WITHINGTON STATIO the following extract of a Rev. Lee Compere, Super Withington station, we have In dispense the blessings o Christianity amongst savag Sout a dependence on the person, without pecuniary we his time and talents to the apeless task of meliorating these aborigines. We believe this remark is verified none but Christians settle for the purpose of doing heare certain that the Ch diessing them, can, wit "I seek not yours, but y

Withington Station, Se R BROTHER, moral condition of these

usingly deprayed. It and makes us sigh fo that are abroad in the assist and instruct them of separation lies between let freely pass over in with each other—a li that we appear almost as nother. I lament greatly uch occupied about oth ot devote a sufficient p me to encounter and Could our brethren my feelings; did the preach a crucified Sa den neighbours, sure ire efforts to procure bands, and give me or endeavour to promote tortal souls, who ar the lack of knowledg he bread of life. Destitu a of a Supreme Being, an lof Jesus Christ, they reg

wed in pensions to the several the Royal Family of Great besides the compensation granted whave public appointments, com-

of France, lately placed on Charles X. is valued at or about three million d and thirty thousand dollars. don to Portsmouth, has been de-The expense is estimated at 00 to be subscribed in 40,000 shares. e navigable for ships of the line larrest Indiamen, to be towed by n 12 hours. Langston is to be of for their reception. The estiexpense is four millions of pounds, mbe subscribed for in 40,000 shares

poinds each.

Hours Relics.—Some persons em
in levelling the ground in Gloucester, hte English paper, have discovered the stake to which Bishop Hooper mastened when he was burnt. It to have been an elm tree with the When exposed to the air, the part mouldered to dust, but a few rere preserved.

Passa; es. The schooner Esther lly, captain Somers, arrived at in this District, on the 25th in 79 hours from Philadelphia; and Triton, captain Luckett, arthe 25th, having made the passage the wharves at New-York to those of andria, in 60 hours.

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on the 20th instant Madame made her promised ascension in a all our success to God, who brings light out from Castle Garden, New-York. of darkness, makes crooked things straight. the departure at 5 o'clock, and brectly over the lower part of the sed to Long Island, and landed at ulf past five o'clock, on the salt short distance from the sea. Genthe have witnessed many of the asfrom Paris, say they never saw one ed in a more beautiful style than the Garden and Battery were filled edators. Among the spectators was ent of the United States.

Wat.-The U. S. revenue cutter John Brown, Esq. commander, ar-New-York, on Saturday morning kn Key West, whence she sailed on instant. Dr. Biddle, of the Navy, ad Captain Brown to report that resnot a single case of malignant gkey West on the 3d inst. There wever, a few cases of remittent. itent, and bilious fevers, but none of

-The Netherland corvette of war aptain Ryk, anchored in the har-Norfolk, on the 21st instant, from lok. At I o'clock on Saturday she igate Constellation, Capt. Woolsey, ary anchorage off Town Point.



UMBIAN STAR.

VASHINGTON CITY. TURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1825.

fresident of the United States re mthis City on Wednesday last, from to his venerable father.

ecretary of the Navy returned on int, from his visit to New Jersey.

WITHINGTON STATION.

following extract of a letter from Lee Compere, Superintendent of hington station, we have a descripone of the difficulties with which mary must contend, in his endeavdispense the blessings of civilization instanty amongst savage men. Noa a dependence on the promises of and a sense of duty, could induce is time and talents to the apparentess task of meliorating the condition aborigines. We believe that the this remark is verified in the fact but Christians settle among the for the purpose of doing them good; are certain that the Christian alone, g them, can, with propriety, wek not yours, but you."

Withington Station, Sept. 29, 1825. ROTHER,

agly depraved. It excites our possession of the attending physician. and makes us sigh for the abomihat are abroad in the land; but we otheach other—a line of language known. treappear almost as barbarians to tr. I lament greatly that my time a occupied about other things, that evote a sufficient portion of it to Could our brethren generally enby feelings; did they know how I heach a crucified Saviour to these place, that would in a measure ortal souls, who are daily perish-

of Royalty.-- No less than and their actions rather as creatures of the Royally. or indirectly connected with immortality. Oh! my brethren, let me intreat you to cast without God in the world, and die without hope. They know no God but money, and their highest heaven is a dance! When we talk to them through an imperfect interpredeed and the Grand Ship Canal ter about eternal things, they assent to our words as good, but regard them not. They will admit the doctrine of futurity, and allow that there may be such things as rewards and punishments; but their ideas of which are to go from London final retribution are too vague to operate effectually on their minds. Attached to the customs of their forefathers, they cling with tenacity to their ancient superstitions, without being able or willing to tell in what they originated, or why they are practised-the very indifference they manifest about every thing that is serious, is perhaps a greater difficulty in the way of their moral improvement, than if they venerated their own superstitions, and would by argument endeavour to maintain them. But all that to us appear like insurmountable difficulties, by the assistance of our heavenly Father can be easily overcome; to whom we look, and on whom we depend, for grace to help us in every time of need. It is, no doubt, right that we should feel our difficulties, and be well acquainted with our own weakness, that we may the more readily and unfeignedly ascribe

> and who in truth is the light and life of men. Now, brethren, permit me to say pray for us; we need your prayers that God may bless us in this dark and benighted land. It would have gladdened our hearts if we could consistently with truth have said more about success; but we cannot. It is the day of small things with us; yet we are not discouraged, and we trust you will not be; for if the husbandman, after he has cast in the precious seed has to wait for a natural harvest, we ought not to murmur or repine, if the Master of the spiritual plantation should think fit to try our faith and our patience, while we are looking for a harvest of souls. If our present little success only lead you and us nearer to a throne of grace, and cause us to enjoy more holy intercourse with our God, while we are pleading with him and depending on him for future supplies and future blessings, it will be attended with much good. We hope we are more than ever attached to our work; and, though we have much reason to lament over our deadness and barrenness of soul, and an unconcernedness that exists in these people about their salvation; yet, as we have declared war gainst the great enemy, and have pursued him to the very heart of his empire, let us not grow weary of the warfare, but rather let us encourage each other's hearts, and strengthen each other's hands, till death or victory; remembering that we have the promises of a faithful God for our support, who has said we shall reap if we faint not. He commands us to go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature; and then declares, for our encouragement, that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. Consoled by these promises, and persuaded that we enjoy an interest in your prayers-permit me once more to say pray for us; and to subscribe myself,

Your servant in the Gospel, L. COMPERE.

MEDICAL

The following interesting case, which has been communicated by a friend, shows the danger of swallowing needles and pins; an accident which frequently occurs among females, and which is too often thought of but little importance.

A female of this city, over fifty years of age, not many months since became indisposed, and applied to a physician. On examination, it was found that the liver was enormously enlarged and very hard, insomuch that it occupied a great part of the abdomen, and could be easily felt extending beyond its natural situation. The woman at length became dropsical, and died a few days since, apparently of diseased liver and its consequences. On examination after death, the liver was found very much enlarged and indurated. On cutting into it, a common sized sewing needle was found included in its substance, and covered with a thick crust amal condition of these poor pagans, of rust. This was removed, and is now in

There can be but little doubt that the dis ease, in this case, was produced wholly by distant instruct them as we desire. the irritation of the decident the time and bably been swallowed, though the time and bably been swallowed, though the time and bably been swallowed, though the time and

An accident, similar to the preceding, occurred in this city about two years since. A little girl, six or eight years old, was attacked with a severe cough and difficult to encounter and overcome this breathing. At length hectic fever came on, and in a few weeks she became exceedingly reduced, and her disjolation seemed rapidly approaching, when, during a violent neighbours, surely they would paroxysts of coughing, she threw up from efforts to procure assistance for the throat a piece of slate pencil, of nearly an inch in length, which had been lodged in ds, and give me other opportunithe larynx, or windpipe, for several months. your to promote the welfare of The cough, difficult breathing, and fever, immediately subsided, and she has since enle lack of knowledge, and starving joyed perfect freedom from those complaints.

Christ, they regard themselves at school, several months before.

EXTRANEOUS BODIES IN THE EAR.

Some short time ago, an eastern paper mentioned the case of a lady who died in great agony from the head of a pin having a pitying eye towards them, for they live accidentally lodged in her ear as she was picking it. Another paper, in noticing this event, remarks, that "it should be borne in mind, that if any casualty of this kind occurs, human skill can afford no relief-it is 1065. beyond the reach of medicine, beyond the power of the surgeon, to afford a remedy."

tracting any such foreign substance from the tism. ear, provided the membrane of the tympanum be not lacerated. Let the wax of the and then the foreign body can easily be brought out by the careful use of a bent probe. This certainly could not be the position of the pin's head that caused the lady's

a small extraneous body be extracted from done, and that, too, by very simple means. churches. Let the pipe of a large syringe be introduced into the ear, and the piston be drawn upnow, in this way, a stream of air is caused to pass through the custachian tube into the cavity of the tympanum, and thence into the mouth of the syringe ;-and this rush of air will carry the foreign body out of the cavity into the syringe. This is no new mode of extracting such substances; but it is a simple one, and every practitioner of medicine or of surgery has it at his command at any

It should not be used when the membrane of the tympanum is entire, for reasons too obvious to mention. It not unfrequently happens, that, by incautious probings of the ear, when the foreign substance lies imbedded in the wax, the membrane is ruprured. This is an accident that has happened more than once, and one which every one who pretends to the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the ear will be careful to

ST. DOM!NGO.

Agreeably to the provisions of the late reaty between France and the government of Hayti, an agent has been appointed to liquidate the claims for indemnity of the old proprietors of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, and their heirs. This agent is M. Mejan, Banker, and Consul General of Sweden and Norway, at Paris. He offers to advance all the sums necessary to obtain the liquidation of the claims, to be repaid from the proceeds. In the advertisement which he has published in this country, he remarks that it is of the utmost importance hat the claims be presented inimediately to the commissioners of the French government, since delays will be found prejudicial

For further information, as to taking the steps immediately necessary, application should be made to

M. René Andre Pardessus, No. 130, Wil liam-street, New-York.

M. Brassier, Merchant, No. 12, South 3d

street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Chattard, Baltimore. M. Deseze, Boston.

M. Achille le Prince, Charleston, S. C.

M. Cannonge, Attorney, New Orleans. Dr. Dazet Senac, Norfolk, Virginia.

As most of the claimants reside in thi country, an extensive circulation of this notice ought to be given.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Christian Mirror states that the Rev Mr. Niles, agent for this Society, preached in Portland, Maine, on the 9th inst., in the first and second Congregational churches, and that after the sermons collections were taken up to aid the Society, amounting to \$167 36 cts.

The Rev. Mr. Sessions, also an agent for the American Colonization Society in New England, acknowledges the receipt of rupted and unworthy; but, to our astonishdonations to the Society in the 1st parish in ment, we met a whole nation who boldiy Dedham, Massachusetts, to the amount of \$303 33 cts. In pursuance of orders from the Board of Managers, he is making arrangements for fitting out a vessel from a New England port, with colonists for Liberia. This vessel, with that which will sail from Norfolk this season, will take out some very respectable coloured persons, who will add much to the moral and physical strength of the colony.

Among the papers lately received from the African Colony at Liberia, says the National Intelligencer, is a Census of the Colony, compiled in the neatest and most precise manner, by Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent. It embraces each expedition which sailed from the United States, giving the name of every individual, the dead as well as the living, who have ever gone to the Colony. If living, his or her age and occupation is given, with the relation which he or she may bear, if any, with other individuals in the Colony. This census will be very useful, and may be consulted, at the office of the Society here, by any coloured persons who desire to know the situation of emigrated friends

COLLEGE IN CEYLON.

It is stated, in the eastern papers, that a gentleman has offered to pay \$5,000 towards the establishment of a Cotlege in Ceylon, whenever \$10,000 shall have been ad of life. Destitute of any fixed At the time the pencil was coughed up, it obtained from some other quarter; and that Supreme Being, and utterly igno- was recollected that it was swallowed while measures are in progress to execute this BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.

Blue River, (Ind.) -- This Association held its annual meeting on the 2d Saturday and two following days of September. The meeting was very pleasant. From the reports of the churches, it appeared that 88 had been received to membership by baptism during the year. The total number is

White River, (Ind.) - This Association met on the 2d Saturday of August. Several There can be no sort of difficulty in ex- had been received, during the year, by bap-

Union, (Ind.)-The annual session of this Association was held on the 3d Saturcar be softened by injections of warm water, day of September. Peace and harmony abounded. It appeared from the letters of the churches that 110 persons had been baptized in the bounds of the Association during the year. The total number of members is said to be 600. There are but five The question then assumes this shape. Can ordained ministers in this Association-four of whom were ordained recently. Prospects the cavity of the tympanum? It has been of revivals seem promising, in several of the

East Fork of the Little Miami, (Ohio.) -The annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, on the 2d ultimo. There are in this Association, 9 churches; 4 ordained ministers, and 5 licentiates; and 613 members-During the last year 236 were added to their number. This body has expressed the most cordial approbation of the missionary operations of the day among Baptists, and a desire to co-operate in the good work.

Hudson River, N. Y .- The annual meetng of this body was held at Mount Pleasant, on the 1st Wednesday in August. It is composed of 15 churches, in which there are 15 ministers and 2093 members. Sabbath Schools are said to be in vigorous operation in the churches, and the spirit of beneficence and missions is increasing.

Otsego, N. Y .- This Association held its annual session at Butternuts, on the 7th ult. There are 22 churches, 16 ministers, and 1709 members in this body. It has voted to become auxiliary to the State Convention. \$140 were collected for missions.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE, MAINE.

The Editor of the Eastern Argus, of Portland, Maine, gives the following description of the Baptist Institution at Waterville. We are gratified in being able to assure our brethren that the obstacles which, in the infancy of this institution, seemed to retard its advancement, have been happily overcome, and that its present prosperity exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been entertained by its warmest friends.

" The College buildings are situated about a quarter of a mile above the village, and erhaps half that distance from the river. Their location is very pleasant, and the grounds around them, though yet in rather a rough state, are capable of high embellishment. The buildings at present are two in number, both of brick, four stories in height, and eighty feet in length. They have severally two transverse entries running through them, and are calculated to contain thirty-two rooms apiece. This collosophical apparatus, and a small beginning towards a mineral cabinet and museum. It is greatly deficient in its library, having only about a thousand volumes, and many of those antiquated and uscless. The institution, however, is young, its funds low, and it cannot be possessed at once with all that is desirable. It has flourished remarkably well thus far, and is rising rapidly into consequence."

MEATHEN OF INDIA.

The following extract from an address delivered by the Rev. W. M. Harvard, at the annual meeting of the London Wesleyan Missionary Society, furnishes a lamentable picture of the wickedness and misery of the heathen who inhabit the extensive regions of India.

"When I first went to India, I expected to find that the inhabitants of those countries had some notion of God, however cordenied the existence of a Supreme Being. There is, I know, a kind of general impression in the world, that the heathen pay some worship to God through the false medium of their idols; but it is a melancholy fact, that there is a portion of the heathen, far outnumbering all the professing Christians in the world, who are literally Atheists, living without God in the world.'

CHINA.

At the late annual meeting of the Weseyan Missionary Society, in London, the Rev. Dr. Morrison made the annexed observations on the state of the human mind in China, in reference to the important concerns of eternity. They contain the convictions of an enlightened Christian, who has resided for some years in China, and who possesses a critical knowledge of the language and religious institutions of that country. Although his description applies particularly to the Chinese, yet it shadows forth the deplorable situation of all the nations, and of every individual, whose God is not the Lord of Sabaoth:

In former times, some persons who travelled into distant lands, affirmed that the people there did not need our spiritual as-sistance; that they looked cheerfui, and were happy and very innocent. But better acquaintance with them has brought us to a better understanding of the case. Throughout the whole world, the prevailing super-stitions show that the human mind is restless, unsatisfied, and anxious. Though many of their superstitions are frivolous and foolish, yet most of them are sanguinary and cruel; and they show that men's minds are conscious of transgression. They give the very

fruit of their bodies for the sin of their soul. All those baseless notions, which exist in the human mind till illuminated by Divine Revelation, manifestly show that the numan mind is anxiously saying. What shall I do to be saved? It is so in secret, and on a sick bed, and in the hour of death.

Among the Chinese, the anticipations of death are distressing. Their imagination has invented no fewer than ten hells; one consists of hills stuck full of knives; another, of an iron boiler filled with scalding water: a third, is a hell of cold ice; in another, the punishment is pulling out the tongues of hose that tell lies; another is a hell of poisonous serpents; in another, the victim is drawn into pieces; another is a hell of blackness and darkness; and you may hear them praying-one, "May I not fall into the hell of swords!" and others into this or that place of torment. I bring this forward to show that they are crying out, " What shall I do to be saved? and since Christians know the right way of salvation, and the Most High God hath given to us the knowedge of the way of salvation by Christ lesus, whatever infidels and the enemies of Christianity may say, I ask any one who professes the least regard to Christ, whether HE can refuse to say, "Exert yourselves to the uttermost to carry the Gospel to every human creature."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Only three of the college of worthies that signed the Declaration of Independence, are at present living. They are, John ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (father of the President of the United States,) aged ninety years ; CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrolton, Maryland, aged eighty-nine years; and THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, aged eighty-six years. We hope that the remainder of their earthly pilgrimage may be happy; and that; at its close, they may be admitted, through the grace of God, into the "everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

DIPLOMATIC:

Mr. Pedersen, the Danish Minister, arrived in this City on Friday afternoon, the 21st instant, and has taken lodgings at the Franklin House.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH was ordained to the pastoral care of the Catskill Baptist Church, October 12, by prayer and the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. Introductory prayer by the Reva R. C. Shimeall, of Greenville: sermon by Rev. S. H. Cone, of New York, from Eph. i. 13, 14: ordaining prayer by Rev. Lewis eonard, of Albany : charge by Rev. Leland Howard, of Troy: after which, the right hand of fellowship was given by the ministering brethren present, and the benediction was pronounced by the pastor elect.

STAR AND LUMINARY.

The Agents of the Star and Luminary, in whose hands may be funds received from the subscribers to these publications, are equested to forward them to the publisher. as speedily as practicable, by mail or private conveyance; and to inform him, by lege has some excellent chemical and phi- letter, to whom credits shall be given, for the money forwarded.

Subscribers who are in arrears, will much blige the publisher, by handing the amount due by them to the Agents, or by forwarding it to him, by mail, as early as convenient.

The approaching session of Congress will furnish facilities to many of our friends for settling their accounts, through the politeness of the members, or other gentlemen' who may visit this city on business, which, we trust, will be extensively improved.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. DANIEL GUDGER to Miss ELIZA-BETH HART, AN, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kiely, of Washington, Mr. Timorny O'Donnogaue, merchant, to Miss SARAK HUTCHENSON, both of Georgetown, D. C.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. James D. Boughanan, to Miss LYDIA BYAD, both of Prince William county,

In London, the Hon. STRATFORD CANNING, to ELIZA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of James Alexander, Esq. Knight and Member of Parlia-

At New-York, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. HARRIET ROMEYS, Vidow of the late Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, and daughter of Mr. John N. Bleecker, of Albany.

At Augusta, Georgia on the 10th instant. after a short illness, and in the 25th year of his age, Lieutenant John C. HOLLAND, of the United States' Army.

On the 27th ult on his way to Indianapolis, LAZARUS NOBLE, Esq. Receiver of the Public Moneys in the Brookville Land Office.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, OCTOBER 29.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	- 75	- 8
Candles	44	- 104	- 124
Cheese	"	- 8	- 5
Coffee, best	-	- 19	- 21
- common .		- 16	- 18
Corn meal	bush.	- 80	- 85
Flour	barrel	5 50	6 00
- White wheat -		16.00	HEE WELL
Lard	1b.	- 9	- 16
Lime, (Thomaston) reta	500 mm 100 mm	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	- 40	- 45
Oil, winter -	16	- 75	- 80
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best -		11 50	12 50
common -	-	24356	Salous!
Whiskey, common -	gall.	_ 28	31
- eld	"	- 45	0.180000

Beetry.

For the Columbian Stat. REPLECTIONS IN SOLITUDE.

The flowers of summer all are blighted now The rich parterre, that lately bloom'd with life, And emanated fragrance to the breeze, Budless and leafless, like a ruin lies; Owning, of former loveliness, no trace. The forest bends before the wintry blast, Which rushes howling thro' the foilage, brown'd And robb'd of verdure, rustling to the blast, Which rudely tears, and scatters wide and far, The dark green leaves that crown'd the lofty

The towering monarch of the sylvan scene. And, lo! the storm-cloud darkly gathers

strength; The seud is flying ; and the roaring wave Begins to lash, in sullen pride, the shore, And cast its white foam on the jutting rocks, That overhang and frown upon its breast. The mingling roar of wind and wave is heard Alone :- like heaven's artillery, it absorbs All other sounds in that terrific one.

And yet I love to hear the warfare rage : To mark the whirl of waves-the bursting clouds-

The rain's fierce patter on my lowly roof, Sounds sweeter oft than music ever did In halls of splendour, glitt'ring in the blaze Of beauty, fashion, all that could combine To lead, in mazes of unreal bliss, Of thoughtless youth the inexperienced mind

Here, in this varied view of storm is found, In sooth, no fiction; no fantastic scene, Plann'd and got up to lead the soul astray, Until the pearl of price for e'er is lost; And the pure whiteness of the spirit, stain'd Beyond the reach of mercy to restore. Leaves the torn breast, abandoned to despair.

In this lone hour, amid this raging storm, I may not choose but meditate, and give My thoughts a form, and inference present Of that they picture !- nay, embody them In thick array, as crowd they on my soul. I hear a voice! It is the storm that speaks. His language all who live must hear and dread. 'Tis cloth'd with terror, as though lightning gleam'd,

Threat'ning to kindle that eventful flame Destin'd to melt creation into naught, And roll the heavens in scrolls of fire away ! It is the indication of His wrath to man, Who, born rebellious, dares defiance hurl Back on his Maker, -with impotent hand. Ah! that crash! methinks the hour is come Of retribution, when the vengeance long Protracted, bursts, and all is lost and gone !

Now all is still; mild as the evening breeze That fans the leaves of summer, and the clouds So lately dark, portentous, now have fled; carnlean vault of heaven Of splendour richer than ere shone before, A Star of peerless lustre throws its rays, With such transporting sweetness in the soul, That Peace is gently planted there, to grow And flourish, as it did within the bower Of innocence primæval, ere the Fall. That Star! oh, who can gaze, nor feel his bo-

som glow! That Star for ever shines, to guide our feet Secure along the path, beset with gins And snares, of this tempestuous scene of life. It shines for all; and all may have its beams Reflected sweetly. Ev'n the "darken'd mind' May be illum'd, with Hope and Peace divinc. That fadeless Star !- the Star of Bethlehem ..

Miscellany.

LOSS OF THE KENT.

Our readers, says the Religious Intelligencer. no doubt recollect the affecting narrative which was published in many of the papers last Spring, of the loss of the Kent, an East India ship, by fire in the Bay of Biscay. A on board at the time, has lately been published at Edinburgh, in a small volume. We copy from the London Christian Observer the following notice of this little work.

"The Kent, Captain Henry Cobb, a fine new ship of 1350 tons, bound to Bengal and China, left the Downs on the 19th February, with 20 officers, 344 soldiers, 43 women, and 66 children, belonging to the 31st regiment; with 20 private passengers, and a crew (including officers) of 148 men on

"With a fine fresh breeze from the northeast, the stately Kent, in bearing down the channel, speedily passed many a well-known pot on the coast, dear to our remembrance; and on the evening of the 23d, we took our last view of happy England, and entered the wide Atlantic, without the expectation of again seeing land until we reached the

"With slight interruptions of bad weather, we continued to make way until the night of Monday the 26th, when we were suddenly arrested in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. long. 10 deg by a violent gale from the south-west, which gradually increased during the whole of the following morning."

"The activity of the officers and seamen of

the Kent appeared to keep ample pace with that of the gale. Our larger sails were speedily taken in, or closely reefed; and about ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March, after having struck our top-gal-lant yards, we were lying to, under a triplereefed main-topsail only, with our dead lights in, and with the whole watch of soldiers attached to the life-lines, that were run along the deck for this purpose. The rolling of the ship, which was vastly increased by a dead weight of some hundred tons of shot and shells that formed a part of its lading, became so great about haif-past would cleven or twelve o'clock, that our main chains were thrown by every lucch considerably under water; and the best cleated articles of furniture in the cabins and the cuddy were dashed about with so much noise mercia

"It was a little before this period that one of the officers of the ship, with the well-meant intention of ascertaining that all was fast below, descended with two of the saithem, for safety, a light in the patent lan-tern; and seeing that the lamp burned dimly, the officer took the precaution to hand it up to the orlop deck to be trimmed. the ship in their absence having made a our sins art justly displeased? heavy lurch, the officer unfortunately drop-ped the light; and letting go his hold of the cask in his eagerness to recover the lantern, it suddenly stove, and the spirits communi-cating with the lamp, the whole place was instantly in a blaze." pp. 4-7.

Every possible effort was instantly made

o repress the flames; but this being found impracticable, Captain Cobb directed the lower decks to be scuttled, and the lower ports to be opened, so as to admit a free passage of the waves into the vessel. The immense body of water thus introduced into the hold checked the flames, but the danger of sinking now became imminent; and it seemed doubtful by which of the two instruments of destruction the unhappy company of human beings congregated in the vessel would perish; that they must perish by the one or the other, appeared inevitable.

The scene of horror which now presented itself is described as follows by the highly respectable and pious author, whose modesty has prevented his putting his name to his narrative; but if any of our readers in perusing it should be surprised, that, while are wholly passed over, and should be inclined to suspect the cause, we take the liberty of informing them that their conjec-ture is well founded. But to proceed with

"The upper deck was covered with bemany of whom, from previous sea-sickness, standing in silent resignation, or in stupid nsensibility to their impending fate, others were yielding themselves up to the most 13, 14. frantic despair. Some on their knees were earnestly imploring, with significant gesticulations and in noisy supplications, the mercy of Him, whose arm, they exclaimed, was at length out-stretched to smite them; others were to be seen hastily crossing themselves, and performing the various external acts required by their peculiar persuasion; while a number of the older and more stout hearted soldiers and sailors, sullenly took their seats directly over the magazine, hoping, as they stated, that by means of the explosion, which they every instant expected, a speedier termination might thereby be put to their sufferings. Several of the soldiers' wives and children, who had fled for temporary shelter into the after-cabins on the upper decks, were engaged in prayer and in reading the Scriptures with the ladies, some of whom were enabled, with wonderful self-possession, to offer to others those spiritual consolations, which a firm and intelligent trust in the Redeemer of the world appeared at this awful hour to impart to their own breasts. The dignified deportment of two young ladies, in particular, formed a specimen of natural strength of mind, finely modified by Christian feeling, that failed not to attract the notice and admiration of every one who had an opportunity of witnessing it.

"One young gentleman, of whose promsing talents and piety I dare not now make farther mention, having calmly asked me my opinion respecting the state of the ship, I told him that I thought we should be prepared to sleep that night in eternity; and I shall never forget the peculiar fervour with which he replied, as he pressed my hand in his, 'My heart is filled with the peace of God; adding, 'yet, though I know it is foolish, I dread exceedingly the last strug-

"Amongst the numerous objects that struck my observation at this period, I was much affected with the appearance and conduct of some of the dear children, who, quite unconscious in the cuddy cabins, of the perils that surrounded them, continued more particular account, written by an officer to play as usual with their little toys in bed, or to put the most innocent and unseasonable questions to those around them. To some of the older children, who seemed fully alive to the reality of the danger, I whispered. Now is the time to put in practice the instructions you used to receive at the Regimental School, and to think of that Saviour of whom you have heard so much: they replied, as the tears randown their cheeks, O, Sir, we are trying to remember them; and we are praying to God.'

"The passive condition to which we were all reduced, by the total failure of our most strenuous exertion, while it was well calculated, and probably designed to convince us afterwards, that our deliverance was effected, not 'by our own might or power, but by the Spirit of the Lord,' afforded us ample room at the moment for deep and awful reflection, which, it is to be earnestly wished, may have been improved, as well by those who were eventually saved, as by those who perished." pp. 9-12.

It is not often that we have an opportunity of learning from competent sources of in-formation, the moral and spiritual phenomena of a scene like this. Few persons in such a situation could sufficiently calm their minds amidst their individual danger and individual duties, to notice the minute varieties of so terrific a scene. Our author's calmness clearly arose from that source which alone can give true repose in the hour of expected death, an habitual and well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits of the Redcemer, ac through the merits of the Redeemer, accompanied by that "peace with God" which follows upon being "justified by faith," and proved to be solid by the scriptural fruits of a renewed and regenerate heart. Thus supported himself, it was our author's privilege at this solemn hour to have been enabled to warn and comfort others; and we would humbly trust that his pious efforts, and those of others like minded among his feilow sufferers, may have left a deep and salutary impression on the minds of many—would we could hope of all!—who were mercifully permitted to survive the catas-

and violence, as to excite the liveliest apprehensions of individual danger. that a man is sometimes convinced, or not remove upon rienced by the married officers and soldiers, borne down by a heterogeneous call to their recollection, and renew upon rienced by the married officers and soldiers, their hearts, those holy resolutions of dedicating themselves, should they be spared, to the service of their Almighty Deliverer; which doubtless in some, if not many inlors into the hold, where they carried with them, for safety, a light in the patent landers, and seeing that the lamp burned tive be lost upon the public at large, if, while it adds another most impressive illustration to the solemn truth, that " in the midst of Having afterwards discovered one of the life we are in death," it leads its readers spirit casks to be adrift, he sent the sailors seriously to ask, "Of whom may we seek for some billets of wood to secure it; but for succour, but of thee, O Lord, who for

The experience of Major Macgregor or this fearful occasion, corresponds with what we believe is the melancholy testimony of most clergymen and others who are in the habit of visiting the beds of the sick and dying, that the vast majority of mankind live in habits of indifference or practical scepticism, which render them wholly thoughtless or careless respecting eternity.

"I should apprehend that a large majority of those men, whose previous attention has never been fairly and fully directed to the great subject of religion, approach the gates of death, it may be, with solemnity, or with terror, but without any definable or tangible conviction of the fact that, 'after death cometh the judgment.' Several there were, indeed, who vowed in loud and piteous cries, that if the Lord God would spare their lives, they would thenceforward dedicate all their powers to his service; and not a few were heard to exclaim, in the bitterness of remorse, that the judgments of the Most High were justly poured out upon them, for their neglected Sabbaths, and their profligate or profane lives; but the number of the merits of various other individuals on those was extremely small, who appeared this trying occasion are so warmly eulogiz- to dwell either with lively hope or dread on ed, those of Major M'Gregor, which are the view of an opening eternity. And as a known to have been highly praiseworthy, farther evidence of the truth of this observation, I may mention, that when I afterwards had occasion to mount the mizen shrouds, I there met with a young man, who had brought me a letter of introduction from our excellent friend Dr. G-n, to whom I felt it my duty, while we were rocking on ween six and seven hundred human beings; the mast, quietly to propose the great question, 'What must we do to be saved?' and were forced, on the first alarm, to flee from below in a state of absolute nakedness, and Mr. P. that though he was at that moment were now running about in quest of husbands, fully persuaded of the certainty of immechildren, or parents. While some were diate death, yet the subject of eternity, in any form, had not once flashed upon his mind, previously to my conversation."

Most unexpectedly and providentially a small brig was discovered at a distance, which proved to be the Cambria, of 200 tons burden, bound for Vera Cruz, having on board twenty or thirty Cornish miners, and other agents of the Anglo-Mexican Company, commanded by Captain Cook, with a ship's company of only eleven men. The length of time the Kent had been burning, the tremendous sea that was running, the extreme smallness of the Cambria, and the immense number of human beings to be rescued, rendered it very improbable that many could be saved; but by the great exertions and good conduct of all parties, the majority of the crew of the Kent excepted, no less than five hundred and fifty-seven persons escaped. The perilous circumstances which attended the rescue occupy the chief part of the narrative. The women and children were first put into the boats; next followed the various classes of men on board; the officers themselves rea degree not to have been hoped for, but which materially facilitated the perilous operation, and was the means of saving many lives. The rescue of the first boat-

full is thus described :-"Arrangements having been considerately made by Captain Cobb for placing in the first boat, previous to letting it down, all the ladies, and as many of the soldiers' wives as it could safely contain, they hurriedly wrapt themselves up in whatever articles of clothing could be most conveniently found; and I think about two, or half-past two o'clock, a most mournful procession advanced from the after cabins to the starboard cuddy-port, outside of which the cutter was suspended. Scarcely a word was uttered-not a scream was heardeven the infants ceased to cry, as if conscious of the unspoken and unspeakable anguish that was at that instant rending the hearts of their parting parents—nor was the silence of voices in any way broken, except in one or two cases, where the ladies plaintively entreated permission to be left behind with their husbands But on being assured that every moment's delay might occasion the sacrifice of a human life, they successively suffered themselves to be torn from the tender embrace, and with the fortitude which never fails to characterise and adorn their sex on occasions of overwhelming trial, were placed, without a murmur, in the boat, which was immediately lowered into a sea so tempestuous as to leave us only to hope against hope' that it should live in it for a single moment. Twice the cry was heard from those on the chains that the boat was swamping. But He who enabled the apostle Peter to walk on the face of the deep, and was graciously attending to the silent but earnest aspirations of those on board, had decreed its safety. The tackle, after considerable difficulty, was unhooked —the boat was dexterously cleared from the ship, and after a while was seen from the poop, battling with the billows;—now raised, in its progress to the brig, like a speck on their summit, and then disappearing for several seconds, as if engulfed 'in the horrid vale' between them. The Cambria having prudently lain to at some dis-tance from the Kent, lest she should be involved in her explosion, or exposed to the fire from our guns, which, being all shotted, afterwards went off as the flames successively reached them, the men had a considerable way to row; and the success of this first experiment seeming to be the measure of our future hopes, the movements of this precious boat—incalculably precious, without doubt, to the agonized husbands and fathers immediately connected with it were watched with intense anxiety by all on board. In the course of twenty minutes, it was seen alongside the 'ark of refuge;' and the first human being that happened to be admitted, out of the vast assemblage that

timately found shelter there, was the in-

fant son of Major Macgregor, a child of only a few weeks old, who was caught from his mother's arms, and lifted into the brig by Mr. Thompson, the fourth mate of the Kent.

"I have been told, by one abundantly capable of judging, that the feelings of oppres-

on being assured of the safety of their wives and children, so entirely abstracted their minds from their own situation, as to render them for a little while afterwards totally insensible either to the storm that beat upon them, or to the active and gathering volcano that threatened every instant to explode un-der their feet." pp. 17-20.

[Te be concluded next week.]

From the New Hampshire Repository: ON THE MISAPPLICATION OF TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE IN PROOF OF DOC-TRINES IN TREOLOGY.

One source of this misapplication is the limited view which is sometimes taken of the Bible. It not unfrequently happens that writers do not sufficiently contemplate the Bible as a whole, or its doctrines as a whole. Such a case does not necessarily imply a natural weakness of mental vision, but a vision narrowed by the situation and circumstances of the man who exercises it. Let any man be so situated that he will have fallen on them at the very continually come in contact with his opponents of his inquiry, and in all probabilities Let any man be so situated that he will hacollect all his forces at that point. But this is not all. The point in controversy will soon assume a prominence in his mind, which it does not present in the Bible. And the sharper the contest is, the more important the subject becomes in his estimation, the more arguments appear in its support, and the stronger is his belief.

So true is this, that the Polemic will frequently tell us with the greatest self-complacency, how much the arguments of his applied with more discretion and and popponent have strengthened his belief. judgment, to the establishment of domin placency, how much the arguments of his While he studies and weighs them the subject magnifies, till at last it fills his mind and thrusts out every thing else. He is then prepared to find his favourite subject expressed or implied or presupposed almost every where in Scripture. And any text at the turn of his magic wand is transformed into an argument in its support. His mind is so thoroughly imbibed with it, and he is so completely persuaded of its everlast-ing importance, that he deems it impossible that the Bible should mention it merely a few times. He would have it the burden of every prophet and of every apostle,-just as if its credit depended upon the number of times it was asserted in Scripture. This brings me to a second source of misapplication of Scripture texts, viz. a belief that the credibility and authority of a doctrine are proportioned to the frequency with which the Bible asserts it. Hence comes a strong desire to accumulate proof texts, hence too the feeling that all is lost, if a few of these are shown to have no proper relation to the subject, and hence too the resolution to defend the whole body of them to the very last, to identify the defence of the doctrine with the defence of the proper application of every text, which has been brought to support it. It is indeed possible that the comparative importance of a doctrine may be estimated by the frequency of its appearance in the Bible. But most manifestly its credibility admits of no such extension What God says once is true, and worthy of our highest belief. What he says a thousand times can be no more so. Admitting, given to the contrary. for instance, that the first verse of John's Gospel asserts the proper divinity of Christ, and admitting the divine inspiration of John, what difference can it really make with an honest man's belief, whether that doctrine maining to the last, and preserving order to is asserted again in the Bible or not? It is not, however, difficult to discern how we come by this feeling. In ordinary cases our belief depends much on the number of witnesses. For here, there may be some design to deceive, at any rate there is always a liability to mistake. The greater the number therefore, the less is our fear of mistake and danger of deception. But admitting the inspiration of the Bible, fear of mistake or deception then is out of Burmah. English Palestine Mission La the question. All we need is to be sure from Mr. Wolf. Deliverance of Messra I fear of mistake or deception then is out of that a doctrine is in the Bible-that God

> doctrine is really asserted once in the Bible, virtually calls in question, either the inspiration of the Bible or the veracity of God. A third source of misapplication of Scrip ture texts, is a want of proper reverence for the Bible. The Bible is sometimes treated as if it were a mere field for the display of skill and ingenuity, as if it were given only to exercise a man's acuteness of intellectto see what he can make out of it-how he can bend it to his purposes, and how much he can make his perversions look like truth. In such a case, the unequivocal declarations of Scripture in favour of a doctrine are passed by or slightly touched, while some far-fetched analogy, or mere verbal resemblance is made its main sup-port. There is an ambition to set an old doctrine on a new basis, or at least to add a new stone to its foundation. And to effect this object, it is not so much a business to inquire what is the meaning of the sacred writers, as what can be eked out of their language. Were it the main, the only ob ject of the inquirer to discover the simple meaning of the sacred writers, misapplica-tions of Scripture would soon cease; but while the object is merely to display intellect or ingenuity, or to carry a favourite point, the true meaning of Scripture must often fall a sacrifice. While, moreover, a feeling of dissatisfaction remains after a few pertinent texts have settled what is truth, more texts of course are called for, and more will be had,-if they cannot be had in one way, they must be had in another way, for they must and will be had. It may be asked, perhaps, where is the harm of misapplying Scripture in this way? The doc-trines which they are brought to support are established. To whom or what then does it work injury? I answer, it is treating the Bible improperly, and hazarding its authority. Its tendency is to cast doubt and uncertainty upon the whole of it; to set us afloat upon the wide sea of conjecture. It brings discredit upon those very doctrines which it is intended to confirm.

most, would be sufficient to satisfy us of this:

for he who demands any thing more to

settle his belief, than simply evidence that a

For where such an effort is made to appropriate every thing to the support of a doctrine, we begin to suspect that there is some lurking uncertainty in the case,—the very effort to collect a hundred witnesses, leads to the suspicion that a less number is deemed unworthy of full credit, or that their testimony is very indirect, or very obscure. Besides, such a mass of texts is accumulated for no useful purpose. For even granting

borne down by a heterogenous mass of r nesses, he owes his conviction tather to weakness than his reas n And who discovers this, it will be likely to can antipathy to the doctrine. It is not unlikely, that no inconsiderable part of disbelief in evangelical docurnes present day, owes its support to this ab of Scripture texts. A man of rather sceptical turn of mind begins to exp for himself, resolves to take no one's or as his creed. He commences his as his creed. He comment never he expu strength. He finds frequent pervers least misapplication of Scripture. He feels disposed to commence the tearing away and tearing away. His feel become enlisted against the doctrines w have so weak a rampart thrown about He has found weakness in many parts he is ready to consider every part a weak. The impassioned feelings of on lead him to overlook the real support which the doctrines rest. Had these forth to his view, prominent and alone results would have been different of his inquiry, and in all probability satisfied and confirmed in his belief.

It is to be deeply regretted that it books of theology, of great value in n respects, err frequently in the application respects, err frequently in the application Scripture so frequently as to slarm simple student of Scripture, and to lead doubter to scoff at the whole system which they advocate. We indulge the hope the a better day is approaching, when the hi will be more studied, better understool,

REMARKABLE IMPUTRESCENCY.

It is stated in the Plymouth (Eng.) zette, that an extraordinary instance of putrescency was recently discovered in pairing some of the vaults of St. Man church in that city. On opening a lea coffin, wherein were deposited, 85 je ago, the remains of the Rev. Mr. Her rector of the parish, the body was found perfect as when first deposited in the tor the flesh yielding to the touch, and recon ing its smoothness when the finger was moved; a napkin wrapped round the he and the shroud covering the corpse, were white and uninjured, as if they had j come from a draper's shop.

Advertisements.

THE

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MISCRLLAWDOUS.

man and Bennet from the Cannibals of N has declared it to be true. One might Zealand. suppose that half a dozen proof texts at

> Anecdote of Dr. Thomas. The Lady the Officer. Doctrines of Grace. And of a French Officer. Know Thyself.

OBITUARY .- Thomas Baldwin. ACCOUNTS. Treasurer of the Convention. Agent of Convention. Treasurer of the Col

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lisher, without delay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THE LECTURES will commence on first Monday in November, by DR. SEWALL, on Anatomy and Phys Da STAUGATON, on Surgery. Da. Handenson, on Theory and Prices

Da. Wonrainoron, on Materia Medica Da. CUTBUSH, on Chemistry. Da. F. Mar, on Obstetrics, Clinical Practice and Operative Survey

the wards of the Washington Asylum THOS. HENDERSON, M. D. De

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Nutchez, September 1st, 180 On the first day of November next, the

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Communication

For the Columbian Star. LUTHER TO MELANCTHO

m strongly pursuaded that yo Rev. Mr. T.) is a day-dream ns that there are two kinds one of which was possessed oceace, and binding on all hi heother derived from Christ, ly on his people. He has y he same things which are te precepts of the law, are begrace of the Gospel. H ised the import of that n er of an illustrious divine-

dreams that Adam, in inno a natural man; and therefor to perform spiritual duties lolearn that "The natural with not the things of the ge of God, as was Adam; bu ral accomplishments, as wer nof the world, the philosopher Rome, to whom the things of

le dreams that sinners are bot morally anable to believe in the conceives that the Sci ent them as both 'unable and me to him for life. He has y these two kinds of inability with each other, so as both same subject and towards As moral inability sup al ability, he who never in possessed of the power of e said to shut his eyes t. If the Jews had not bee latural powers equal to the Christ's doctrine, there had l in that cutting question a Why do ye not understand we ye cannot hear my word tical inability must of nece the moral one. To suppose It the phrase " No man can c beant to describe the forme ill not come to me that ye ma elatter; is to suppose that aght what is self-contradictor Mr. T. affirms that the are natural ability to obey th "And savingly to believe says no; for they cannot lout spiritual life. We rep

it as easy as they can obey t spiritual life. He says, "noth er obeying the law, but the on, or a right state of min The same obstacle, and n ders their belief of the Gosp mey must derive life from C y can savingly believe." W must derive life from Chri ethan any have yet derived perfectly obey the law. with and repentance are bey or natural powers." We r than holiness, without w obedience. He conceives which Adam possessed, a requires, is merely natural te confers, spiritual. W the law be natural, it is also equires spiritual obedience; it, nor can any act of wor vice, be acceptable to him e in spirit and in truth. He affirms, "that if the s e which man has contract

o more than the want of

it is no more than su ut of a man in perfect heal

ness to do what is spi